Approved For Release 2000/08/26: CIA-RDP71R00149A000100050005-6

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ORD-0000-68

MEMORANDUM FOR: EO/ORD

SUBJECT:

Statement for the President's Foreign

Intelligence Advisory Board

1. In a number of respects, it is felt that U.S. Intelligence has been hesitant or down-right incapable of responding with adequate emphasis to national intelligence requirements because of a reluctance to pursue high technical and operational risk programs in response to them.

- 2. The following are general illustrations of the over-conservative tendency of the Intelligence Community in a number of cases which have occurred in my personal experience:
 - a. In fiscal year 1965, AP/ORD proposed a micropower, microtechnology program which would provide U.S. intelligence with a two to three year lead time over Soviet Technical Intelligence Collection Systems, such as Audio, ELINT, COMINT, etc., which would depend upon this type technology for its technical and operational capability. C.I.A., at that time, decided it was too fundamental in nature for the Agency to pursue; consequently, a joint

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- C.I.A. ARPA program was engendered. C.I.A. could today
 be sole managers of this technology, which has proven
 the initial contentions in the subsequent period
 today for a variety of intelligence technical applications.
 It is considered valuable to exploit and maintain this
 technical lead time over the Soviets; however, neither
 the funds nor the manpower is available to do it.
- evidence to support it. A man-portable system is locating and directing return fire to enemy mortars and artillery. This presumably should have been the national objective in Viet Nam. However, after 12 years of briefings and presentations, from-low caliber effort by the D/ORD, such system is at least one year away from presentation.
- in the summer 1968 issue of Studies in Intelligence
 presented three cases in which the U.S. Intelligence
 Committee, on the basis of estensive but fragmentary
 information, created sophisticated expensive estimates
 (guesses). In each case of significant national importance,
 the estimate was incorrect because of such reasons the
 the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board
 in 1962 recommended that all-out efforts be made in
 audio surveillance to obtain the hard strategic
 intelligence necessary for such estimates which were

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lection phase. For three years C.I.A. responded with significant funding and somewhat adequate manpower to meet this requirement. Today the effort has leveled off to what is believed a less than adequate level. Although the requirement obviously continues to exist, the emphasis has been curtailed. In the meantime,

other areas showed promise of achieving to some degree, of the objectives outlined in this NSAM-170.

d. During the past one of two decades, whenever the U.S. was about to lose its assets in a country, for whatever reason, the question has been raised as to how the U.S. will obtain the necessary intelligence under the new conditions in the future. This was the case in Cuba, some of the countries of Africa, and is postulated to be the

operational and technical people met, discussed

case in the pease in Viet Nam.

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In all such circumstances,

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sophistication in some point in extra permit a better response to this question which arises from time to time.

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3. In general then, an improved system for applying the integrated technical operational assets of the Agency effectively, efficiently, and particularly in critical risky circumstances, is essential in the present day intelligence world.

C/AP/ORD/DD/S&T

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